

INTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE PIANOS

HAVE ESTABLISHED
an unequalled reputation for tone, touch,
artistic construction and lasting qualities.

GUARANTEE

for FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

MOUTRIE'S.

[29-6]

TO LET
From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**
Hongkong, 6th April, 1916. [518]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

For Three or Four Months from 1st June, 1916.

"IDESLEIGH," No. 5, Bowen Road.
Apply to—**M. S. NORTHCOTE,**
Care of THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1916. [503]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Seven Living Rooms, etc., with Garden.
Apply to—**SECRETARY,**
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
90, Bonham Road.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1916. [509]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

A HACIENDA WEST, 73, THE PEAK, for 5 or 6 months, from Middle May.
Apply to—**W. MURRAY SCOTT,**
31 Hongkong, 27th March, 1916. [470]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, 4 FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, on Mount Parish, Wanhsai, for six months. Electric Light and Telephone installed.
Apply to—**D. V. STEAVENSON,**
Care of DRAGON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [492]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.
No. 5, ROBINSON ROAD, "STONE-KENGE" DWELLING HOUSES containing Five Rooms and Outhouses.
"FAIRVIEW," No. 1 Robinson Road, comprising 9 ROOMS, Ample Servants Quarters, and Gardens.
Apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**
Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [415]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 5, Duddell Street.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [395]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply to—**DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON.**
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [190]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [377]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rents. Immediate possession.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., LTD.**
Alameda Buildings
Hongkong, 26th December, 1915. [277]

SHIPPING NOTES.
MOOR LINE PROFITS.

The reports of two cargo steamship companies on the North-East Coast—the Moor Line and the Cairn Line—show large earnings for 1915.

In the report of the Moor Line (Ltd.) it is stated that:

The profits on completed voyages made by the company's fleet amounted to \$274,248. After adding the balance brought forward from the previous year and deducting all charges, there remains for appropriation \$274,074, which has been dealt with as follows:

Contingency Fund, \$150,000.
Reserve Fund, \$100,000.
Interest on Pref. shares (June and December), \$5,502.
Dividend on Ord. shares, 25 per cent. per annum (less income-tax), \$65,250.
Carried forward, \$53,022.

It is added that: "A very large number of the company's vessels have been, and are, under requisition by the Government. The hire paid by the Government for vessels of this class and type is now approximately equivalent to about one-third to one-fourth the freight obtainable by those who are free for charter in the open market."

The dividend on the ordinary shares for 1914 was 12 per cent. The authorized capital is \$200,000, of which \$200,490 is issued and fully paid.

CAIRN LINE PROFITS.

The report of the Cairn Line (Limited) records "record" profits amounting to \$102,089, and a dividend of 10 per cent., with a bonus of 4s. per share, making 30 per cent. total, free of income-tax, is recommended, as against 10 per cent. last year.

The gross profit on trading and interest on investments was \$209,108, and the net profits mentioned in the report were arrived at after deducting \$140,000 for special war taxation, reinstatement of transport steamers, etc., and adding \$10,337. Balance of profit from the previous year. The issued capital of the company is \$241,450.

The report states that the improvement in the freight markets of the world developed with progressive strength during the whole year of 1915, but it is hoped that a limit has now been set to the extraordinary figures that have characterized the year. It continues: "The company has, unfortunately, lost three steamers by enemy submarines and mines, while three others have been sold. The proceeds are much in excess of the values at which these steamers stood in the books, and the excess has been added to the depreciation account of the remaining vessels."

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co.'s fortnightly report dated April 6th states:—

COTTON.—Sales, nil. Unsold stock is estimated at about 750 bales. Closing quotations:—\$83 to \$92 per picul.
INDIAN YARN.—The undiminished political unrest recorded in our last issue in the principal consuming districts has the effect of driving another fortnight with a small sale of about 2,350 bales of No. 10s and 12s only, at a decline of \$1 to \$3 per bale. Sales reported are as under:—

250 bales Assut 10s at \$97 per bale, 300 bales David 10s at \$101 per bale, 25 bales Fazulbhai 10s at \$100 per bale, 250 bales Gold Mohori 10s at \$102 per bale, 250 bales Indo-China 10s at \$97 per bale, 200 bales Naranje 10s at \$96 per bale, 50 bales New City of Bombay 10s at \$104 per bale, 250 bales Sun 10s at \$102 per bale, 100 bales Sundara 10s at \$99/\$101 per bale, 100 bales Bombay Cotton 12s at \$102 per bale, 50 bales Cooria 12s at \$101 per bale, 250 bales Dava 12s at \$108 per bale, 150 bales Greaves Mills 12s at \$102/\$101 per bale, 35 bales Moon 12s at \$107 per bale, comprising about 1,675 bales of No. 10s, and 975 bales of No. 12s. Unsold Stock is estimated at about 47,000 bales. Sold but uncollected stock is computed at about 14,000 bales.

GERMAN OFFER TO THE POLES.

THE PRICE OF INDEPENDENCE.

A striking feature of a recent debate in the Duma (says *The Times*) correspondent at Petrograd) was the revelation of a German plan to win over the Poles by the promise of an independent Polish State. The scheme, as disclosed by a Polish correspondent of M. Miliukoff, would provide for the incorporation of Posen and Lithuania in the new State in return for the formation of a Polish army to fight Germany's battles.

The disclosure which M. Miliukoff brought to the notice of the House was contained in a suggested letter from a Polish resident describing the indefatigable efforts of the Germans by means of unlimited promises to seduce the Poles from their Russian allegiance, and thereby to promote the formation of an army half a million strong for the struggle for Polish independence. The writer avers that Germany is prepared to cede Posen to the Poles in lieu of the Baltic and Petrograd provinces, and also proposed to annex Lithuania and Bieloostok to the Polish State. While agreeing with M. Sazonoff that the Poles will never thus betray Russia, M. Miliukoff nevertheless insisted that in present circumstances the mere reiteration of promises is insufficient, and it behoves the authorities to decide beforehand the policy to be adopted when the Russian Army reconquers Poland.

It is highly significant of the curious charges which the war has caused in the lines of political cleavage that M. Purikevich, formerly M. Miliukoff's most inveterate foe, interjected frequent exclamations of assent during the speech of the leader of the Cadet party. The sitting did not pass without vitriolic references to the responsibility of the ex-Minister of War for our military disasters and his close connection with the executed traitor, Colonel Miasoyedoff.

"NO SPARK OF LOYALTY."
COUNSELL'S STRICTURES ON A CITY FIRM.

ALLEGED TRADING WITH GERMANS IN SHANGHAI.

At Mansion House Police Court recently Harold Edwin Gee, of 57, Fenchurch Street, was summoned, before Alderman Sir William Trelour, for having traded with the enemy.

(1) By, on August 24th last, proposing and agreeing to supply goods for the benefit of Messrs. Lud Voight & Co., Shanghai, who were persons of German nationality carrying on business in China; (2) by, September 1st, entering into a commercial and financial contract and obligation with and for the benefit of that firm; and (3) by, on September 23rd, attempting to supply goods for the benefit of the same firm.

Mr. Curtis Bennett, who defended, said Mr. Gee would elect to have the case decided by the Alderman, and he pleaded not guilty. Mr. Muir, for the prosecution, said the defendant was a member of the firm of Briggs, Abbott & Gee, export merchants, Fenchurch-street. Mr. Briggs' participation in the firm seemed to have been a purely financial one, and Mr. Abbott had nothing to do with the export part of the business, for which Mr. Gee was solely responsible. On October 5th last four letters, which had been intercepted in the course of post by the Postal Censor in the Chinese front, were forwarded by his Majesty's Consul at Shanghai, to the foreign trading department of the Foreign Office, and a warrant was subsequently issued under the Trading with the Enemy Act authorizing Mr. Campling, chartered accountant, to examine the books and documents of Briggs, Abbott & Gee.

In May of last year, Messrs. Lud Voight & Co., a firm of German nationality, carrying on business in Shanghai, sent Briggs, Abbott & Gee, of whom they were customers, an order for forty cases of dyed mercurised pongee (Chinese silk), value \$1,000. Mr. Gee said justly there was no risk in the proclamation issued on June 25th to prevent the shipping of goods before July 25th. Nineteen of the cases were sent by Messrs. Lud Voight & Co. thought it right that credit should be given to a Chinese firm in Shanghai, and the goods were accordingly shipped to the Chinese firm, who paid for them.

On August 5th Messrs. Lud Voight & Co. wrote, saying that they thought that on the whole the best place would be to hand over the entire transaction, "lock, stock, and barrel," to a British firm, and accordingly it was handed over to a British firm. It was properly dealt with as an abandonment of the transaction between Mr. Voight & Co. and Mr. Gee, but Mr. Voight wrote to the defendant saying that Messrs. Lud Voight & Co. must be paid their commission on the transaction, which had been abandoned, as soon as the war was over. It was clear, the prosecution contended, that that was a contract or obligation to pay Messrs. Lud Voight & Co. money, and the fact that it was to be paid after the war was immaterial.

"We in this country," Mr. Muir added, "were crying out that not only now, but when the war was over, commercial relations with Germans should no longer pollute the commerce of this country. The attitude of Mr. Gee was quite different. He was willing to resort to any subterfuge which, without risk of subjecting him to fine or imprisonment, would enable him to trade with a person he knew was of enemy nationality, and when that person said the devices were useless, his letters were as full of regret at the severance of their relations as they would or should have been if the person with whom he was severing commercial relations had been his brother."

"The letters indicated no spark of loyalty to the country of which counsel assumed that from this name he was a natural-born subject. Those were the terms on which they parted, namely, to express the hope that their relations between the two countries permitted it."

Mr. Campling and other witnesses gave evidence, and on the application of Mr. Curtis Bennett, the hearing of the case was adjourned, so that the defence might be fully gone into.

ECONOMY IN SLEEP.

TWELVE HOURS A WEEK WITH "PERFECT HEALTH."

Twelve hours' sleep a week is an economy that even Thoreau would hardly have suggested in the most economical of his Walden days. Yet this is the allowance which Mr. William Aird finds ample to keep him fit. And he looked very fit indeed when he lectured to a select audience at No. 2, The Beltons, the house of Mrs. Drew, Lord Gladstone's sister.

But he is not only an economist in sleep. He economizes in food, and he has done it all in a search for perfect health. His sleep he has taken wrapped up in a rug, and lying in the open air in such places as the New Forest, the Forest of Dean, and the chalk Downs. There, with the animals for company, he has lived on uncooked vegetable food. Wheat he has found quite unnecessary. Dried fruit he does not care about, but fresh ripe fruit and uncooked vegetables have provided him not only with ample sustenance, but also with health and strength.

Having discovered these facts by experiment, and having experienced their full value, he was anxious to communicate his knowledge to others, who, even when pronounced by doctors to be incurable, could win their way back to robust life by following his example. He showed a sample of his dinner. It consisted of a few onions, some watercress, a little cabbage, carrot, celery, beetroot, leek, parsnip, and horse-radish—very little of any of them—mixed into a dainty little salad in a glass dish. He compared this with what he called "an unpalatable mass" of cooked vegetables which he had on a plate beside his "dinner."

Lady Tyrrell, who had organized the meeting, gave testimony to the efficacy of Mr. Aird's treatment and brought with her a number of men and women who had been "incurables," and are now well and fit.

THE SPIRIT OF RUSSIA.
APPRECIATION OF BRITAIN'S WORK.

Mr. Bernard Pares writes to the *Daily Telegraph* from "In Russia":—

I was in good luck. Two of the most famous regiments in Russia, the "A's" and "S's," stood next each other on the front line. Here there was no real interval, and it would not take long to pass along the whole of this front.

I drove to a little forest hut, in which I found the colonel and adjutant of the "S's." The colonel was a quiet, considerate man, with the ease of the forest and the front. He had five predecessors in this war—the first killed, the second wounded in the eye, the third killed, the fourth suffered concussion, the fifth killed. In one short stretch of fighting the regiment lost thirty-three officers killed.

In the "S's" regiment, only give them time, and all such losses repair themselves. It is wonderful how the spirit and tradition prevail over the hardest facts. Not an officer or a man who joins this regiment but feels from the start the impress left on it by its past. It is so with all the great regiments. Take the "L's," whom I found occupying the big open stretch of the Carpathians after an abortive and ruinous night attack. Any time and anywhere in the story of the Russian army they have been pounded almost to pieces, and have risen again just the same.

The "S's" are one of the historic regiments. Pushkin writes that "every man of them is as fierce as a wolf in the fold," and he adds, "in fact, the 'S's' regiment is the full octave." The Germans were no doubt of the same opinion when the "S's" crossed the Vistula in open boats, under the fire of several enemy corps; they in the marshes beyond, drove them for a whole hour with the bayonet through the forest, and kept on their backs in one of the most rapid of retreats almost to the Austrian frontier. I have always heard the prisoners speak with respect of this regiment. Well, it happened not so very long ago, and it can happen again.

Do we distinguish this feature of the Russian retreat? I think it may prove to be the most significant of all. When I left these people in June they told me that Warsaw might fall, and that they might have to retreat for a month. At the end of the month they had retaken all the while and at an average of three miles a day. What does this mean? It means that this regiment, which was then far short of the adequate equipment, went back at its own pace, and that, by halt or counter-attack, it itself set the limit of each day's journey.

What quality is this? It is the quality of the rushing pursuit to the hills before Cracow, and for me it is the greater half of the war. It is our guarantee. Every-one here believes that if the Germans break, they will go, and go quickly, all the more so after their tremendous exertions and the successes that gave no settlement, and especially if, to use the Russian expression, they have someone like the "S's" on their backs. The "S's" have again been brought above full strength; in their reserve battalions some of the companies number 1,000 men each, and the number of officers in training is equally satisfactory. It is a duty, as it is a necessity of common sense, that such men should be fully equipped and be fully supported by artillery. I am sure my working-men friends in England will never lose sight of this. We all count on them here.

ENGLAND APPRECIATED.

We had a long talk in the hut, mostly about England; it would be a real pleasure to any Englishman to see the freshness and sincerity of Russian friendship for us, and one only felt that it was a shame to have so much of it to oneself. Some reports from a neutral source, to the effect that Russia did not realize or appreciate England's work in the war, have appeared in our papers here, and they were indignantly taken up and denied. I write as I find. I do not myself raise such questions here, and there is no need to. Any Russian officer at the front says, "What about our shells, if it were not for your Fleet?" and our Navy is taken to be dealing the heaviest blow of all.

I have not met a man who does not think that England was right to develop her forces to full efficiency instead of scattering them on enterprises of the moment. I should add that our passage to universal service is hailed with the greatest warmth here; it is understood that for us universal service means more than mere military service, and as one Russian officer put it, that it is the embodiment of the free will of a country which has already created an army of millions of volunteers.

The colonel and I set out for the left flank of our positions, and during the rest of the day passed along the whole line, stopping in each company to deliver a welcome from England. We began just outside the regimental staff, when the colonel drew up his man and delivered the message in enthusiastic words of his own, ending with a lusty call of "Hurrah! for the English!" At lunch, in a dugout, we had the toast of "Bravo England." What I usually tell them is that we consider their sacrifices gave us the time to make our Army, and that we shall never cease to be grateful for it. Every company of the "S" regiment sends its most cordial greetings back. So do all the regiments of this splendid corps.

THE ENEMY'S LINE.

We had almost the whole way an entirely open range to the enemy's trenches, which averaged a distance of a thousand yards from us; and one was able to follow the line in full detail. Both lines are continuous. The enemy has a forest of wire entanglements running up to eight rows. It is of a very complicated kind. His sentries are sometimes not allowed even to come as far as the outermost line. By night he occupies his first line of trenches in small force, and undertakes nothing. By day his sharpshooters, who are very accurate, fire at any object.

Our numbers swelled as we passed along, and the German sharpshooters gave us a good deal of their attention. The bullets used were explosive, but their night sentries are given only ordinary bullets, to avoid unpleasant consequences if they are caught. It was a testimony to the entrenchments, which had to be encountered certain local difficulties, that we were able to get the fullest view of the German line, and that such surveys seldom result in any loss. For myself, this and similar experiences lead me to the conclusion that there is much more wisdom in the Russian plan of familiarizing the men with the enemy than in the German plan of hermit-like seclusion. In the evening we reached the trenches of the "A" regiment.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.M.

JOINED.

1.—Private J. E. Meyer joined the Corps on April 6th, 1916, is allotted Corps No. 1985 and is posted to Right Section M.G. Co.
Private W. J. Jamieson joined the Corps on April 7th, 1916, is allotted Corps No. 1989 and is posted to Scouts Co. (No. 1 Section).

KING'S PARK RANGE.

2.—This Range is allotted to the Royal Engineers on the following dates:—10th, 14th and 17th, April, 12 noon to 2.30 p.m., and 20th April, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for to-day.
7.30 a.m.—Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order dated December 8th, 1915—Maltese flag and Heliograph practice at Headquarters.
2.30 p.m.—Musketry (Part II.) at King's Park Range, as detailed in Corps Order No. 2 dated April 6th, 1916.

Parades for next week:—On the same days as this week, except Scouts Co., who will parade as follows:—

Monday, 10th inst., 5.30 p.m.—No. 2 Sec. M.G. drill, etc., at Headquarters.
Wednesday, 12th inst., 6 p.m.—No. 1 Sec. M.G. drill, etc., at Headquarters.
Thursday, 13th inst., 5.15 p.m.—No. 4 Sec. M.G. drill, etc., at Headquarters.
Friday, 14th inst., 5.15 p.m.—No. 5 Sec. M.G. drill, etc., at Headquarters.
The Civil Service Co. will parade in marching order at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, 12th April, at Headquarters for O.C.'s inspection. Every member of the Co. including those exempted from attending drills and those belonging to Belcher's Section, must attend. Dress: Khaki tunic, helmet, shorts, puttees, black boots, full equipment, with haversack, water bottle, mess-in, bandolier and greatcoat rolled; rifle, bayonet and 150 rounds ball ammunition. All traces of oil to be removed from arms and ammunition before parade. At this parade two khaki shirts will be issued to each member of the Company.

DETAIL.

4.—On duty until morning of 14th inst.—H.K.V.R.

NEXT FOR DUTY.

April 14th—Scouts Company.
April 15th—Scouts Company.
April 16th—Centre Section M.G. Co.
April 17th—Civil Service Co.
April 18th—No. 1 Section M.G. Co.
April 19th—Left Section M.G. Co.
April 20th—Right Section M.G. Co.
April 21st—No. 2 Section M.G. Co.
April 22nd—Scouts Company.
April 23rd—Scouts Company.
May 1st—Scouts Company.
May 2nd—Scouts Company.
May 3rd—Centre Section M.G. Co.
May 4th—Civil Service Co.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C. H.K.V.R.

EASTER RIFLE SHOOT.

Any member desiring to shoot in the above Competition is required to attend at King's Park Range on Monday, 10th inst., at 3 p.m., and bring his own ammunition. The following members are particularly requested to attend (with ammunition):—Lieut. C. W. Beswick; Lt. A. Thornhill; C.Q.M.S. J. C. Mackay; Sergts. S. E. Green, D. Tolan, A. Leach, E. V. Mitchelmore; Cpl. G. Bannerman; Lc.-Cpls. E. V. Carmichael, J. Lyon; Ptes. A. Watson, A. Keigwin, D. Keith, A. Nicol, J. Simpson, F. Brown, K. McLennan, A. Jenkins, A. H. Skelton, J. H. Skelton, J. H. Goodman. Dress: Drill order. Service rifle; service conditions.

G. K. H. BRUTTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

A.S.P. (R.).

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. W. Franks, Assistant Supt. of Police (Victoria Gaol), to be Assistant Supt. of Police (Reserve).

ABSENCE FROM PATROL DUTIES.
The Order as to absence from and unpunctuality in attending Police duty applies only to Patrol or such other Police duty as may be ordered. It does not apply to Company or Platoon drills, which are governed by the Leave Regulations.

ARRESTS.

Whenever Mounted, Motor, or Foot Police Reserve find it necessary to direct native Regular Police to make an arrest, they must hand the latter a signed chit to take to the Station, stating the offence committed.

NO. 2 COMPANY.
Section Commanders of No. 2 Company having any men a little rusty in drill will warn them to attend at Central on Wednesday, April 12th, under Co. Sergt-Major Alves, duly advising the latter of names of same.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.)

caught. It was a testimony to the entrenchments, which had to be encountered certain local difficulties, that we were able to get the fullest view of the German line, and that such surveys seldom result in any loss. For myself, this and similar experiences lead me to the conclusion that there is much more wisdom in the Russian plan of familiarizing the men with the enemy than in the German plan of hermit-like seclusion. In the evening we reached the trenches of the "A" regiment.

ASAHI BEER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY



CO. TOKIO, JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

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THE COLONY'S WATER SUPPLY.

The water return for March shows that the total storage in millions and decimals of gallons in the City and Hill district water works was 363.93 against 340.45 in 1915. The consumption of water in the same district was 117.89 million gallons. This, on an estimated population of 264,019, works out at 14.4 gallons per head per day. In 1915 the total consumption for the same period was 145.98 million gallons on an estimated population of 260,419, which gives an average of 18.1 gallons per head per day. There was a constant supply in all the districts during March, 1915. The supply by house services to houses connected with the Rider Mains was discontinued, and the supply given by public street fountains only during March of this year. The total storage in the Kowloon gravitation reservoir was 228.02 million gallons against 299.24 million gallons in 1915. The consumption in Kowloon during March was 31 million gallons on an estimated population of 97,550, giving an average of 10.2 gallons per head per day. In the same month of last year the consumption by a population of 96,030 was 30.72 million gallons, which was 10.3 gallons per head per day. The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

SPECIALLY-MADE STEEL TRUNKS.

There has been a considerable lull in the well-organised efforts of an opium smuggling ring to get opium through, but further cases were brought to light at the Magistracy yesterday. Three separate seizures were effected at different places, but the method adopted by the alleged smugglers to defeat the revenue officers shows that they were in alliance. In each case the opium was concealed in false bottoms of specially constructed steel trunks.

It has frequently happened that false-bottomed wooden trunks have been utilised for the purpose of smuggling, but this is the first time the authorities have found steel trunks so used.

Revenue Officer Wilden effected one arrest. He saw a man in charge of a steel trunk in Des Voeux Road, and being suspicious, questioned the man. A search of the trunk revealed 12 lbs. of raw opium concealed in a false bottom. At the Magistracy yesterday this man, who, with another, came off a British-India boat from Calcutta, was fined \$1,500. The other man, who was arrested in Connaught Road Central, was fined \$1,000.

A third man, charged with importing 10 lbs. of raw opium in a similar way, was remanded.

NEW TERRITORY VILLAGE RAID.

FIVE MEN KIDNAPPED.

On the 20th February a gang of about 30 armed robbers raided San Wai village in the New Territory. A considerable number of houses were entered, and the occupants held up. The robbers took away five men who were intended to be held to ransom, and also seized clothing to the value of \$581, \$610 in money, jewellery worth \$900, and other articles. The captives were held for 20 days at a place in the vicinity of Macao, but eventually were released. Two men, alleged to be part of the gang, were arrested, and were extradited from Macao for trial in Hongkong.

Detective-Inspector J. J. Watt yesterday prosecuted these two men at the Magistracy, and the case was remanded.

WOMAN'S CRUELTY TO A DOG.

"BECAUSE IT KILLED A CHICKEN."

An act of cruelty characteristic of the Chinese coolie-class was witnessed by Mr. B. W. Gray, of the Public Works Department. He was walking near Kowloon Old City on Thursday when he saw a woman lead a dog out of her house with a piece of cord tied round its neck. She walked to a branch of a tree and began to pull the dog up by the cord. The branch was apparently not high enough for her purpose, so she put the cord over a higher branch and pulled the dog up until it was suspended some two or three feet from the ground. Mr. Gray interfered and forced the woman to release the dog. When charged before a Magistrate for cruelty to the dog, she said she was punishing the dog because it had killed a chicken. Mr. Hazleland—that is no excuse for such cruelty. If Mr. Gray had not interfered the dog would have died. You will be fined \$25, or go to prison for a month.

THE DEATH OF A STRAITS HONGKONG LADIES' RIFLE BANKERS AND THE FUTURE OF COMMERCE.

STUDENT.

His many friends in Penang and Hongkong will hear with deep regret of the death of Mr. Chee Choon Cheong, which took place at the Government Civil Hospital at 11.55 p.m. on Wednesday.

Mr. Chee Choon Cheong, who was only 20 years of age, hailed from Penang. He was born in Province Wellesly, an adjunct to the Straits Settlements. His early education was obtained at the Penang Free School, where he had a most successful career, and he subsequently joined the Hongkong University at its first session in 1912. The charm of his disposition, his geniality and kindness of heart won for him many friends, and as an engineering student of the Hongkong University he was very popular among lecturers and undergraduates alike. He was a keen member of the University Football Club and was one of the first six to be awarded the Football Green by the University Athletic Association. As a mark of respect the University Athletic Sports which had been arranged to take place yesterday were postponed.

The funeral which took place yesterday at the Chinese Cemetery on Mount Caroline was largely attended. Among those present were Profs. Smith, Earle, Warren, Stuart, Matthewman; Messrs. Surman, Marley, Brown, Redmond, Noble; Members of the Engineering, Medical, and Arts faculties; and all the Straits students.

Wreaths were sent by the following: Sir Charles Eliot, members of the University Engineering staff, Mr. and Mrs. Marley, members of Eliot Hall, Lugard Hall, St. John's Hall and London Mission Hotel, the University Union, the Engineering Society, and the Straits students.

THE FORTHCOMING PLAY AT THE PEAK.

The children's play, "Humpty Dumpty," or "The Greedy Knave," which is to be given at Mount Austin Theatre, The Peak, on the 13th and 15th insts., in aid of the Veterans' Club, will be preceded by "A Soliloquy by a Chelsea Pensioner," the role of the Chelsea Pensioner being taken by Mr. C. H. P. Hay. The cast for the play is as follows:—

THE ROYAL CORTEGE.—King of Hearts, Miss Angel Ormiston; Queen of Hearts, Miss Veronica Butterfield; Knave of Hearts, Miss Taylor; First Guard, Master Jack Churchill; Second Guard, Master Tom Churchill; Queen's Cook, Miss Helen Holyoak; King's Jester, Miss Kathleen Phelps; Queen's Assistant Cook, Misses Esme Scott Harston, Dorothy Boucher, Bridget Phelps, and Dorothy Holyoak.

VILLAGE CHILDREN.—Humpty Dumpty, Miss Taylor; Mary Mary quite contrary, Miss June Looker; Little Jack Horner, Miss Dorothy Holyoak; Little Bo Peep, Miss Nancy Hornby; Little Boy Blue, Miss Pamela Scott Harston; Tom the Piper's Son, Miss Sheila Tisdall; Jack, Miss Hilda Butterfield; Jill, Miss Winifred Harston; Miss Muffit, Miss Alma Worcester; Boy Scout, Master Jim Bonnar; Dancers, Misses Dorothy Foucher, Bridget Phelps, Joyce Holyoak, Dorothy Holyoak, and Nancy Hornby; Fairy of the Apple Tree, Miss June Looker; Fairy's Imp, Miss Alma Worcester; Boy Scout, Masters William Hancock, Ben Humphreys, Ronald Armstrong, and Charlie Bonnar.

The play is being produced under the direction of Mr. W. Sinclair, and the dances have been arranged by Mrs. Worcester and Mrs. Hav. Free tickets have been distributed to the families of soldiers, sailors and police for the dress rehearsal on Wednesday, 12th inst., and free tea is being given to the children before the performance.

The refreshments and sale of programmes are under the direction of Mrs. Landale. On the night of the 13th the gallery is being turned into a lounge, where smoking will be permitted and refreshments may be purchased. It will be under the direction of Mrs. Riddell, and admission will be by ticket.

HOW TO DEAL WITH GERMANS.

"I object to taking an oath of allegiance to any King, or to fighting or murdering or butchering," said a military accountant clerk who claimed at Twickenham as a conscientious objector. "Would you fight to protect your home if the Germans came?" he was asked. "Not by violence," he replied. "For, then?" "By persuasion," (laughter). The military representative said the man was making money out of the war by making Army belts, bandoliers, pouches, etc. This he denied. Application refused. Another applicant, who said he was a Plymouth Brother, urged that fighting and taking up arms was against the Word. He said he would not go to the war even as a non-combatant. Nevertheless, he was ordered to be put into the R.A.M.C.

THE HONGKONG LADIES' RIFLE BANKERS AND THE FUTURE OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING.

The following scores were made in the competitions held on Thursday at the 50 yards range:—

50 Yards Scratch Competition.

10 Rounds. Highest Possible 100.	
Miss Loureiro	97
Mrs. Ralphs	95
Mrs. Owen	92
Mrs. Murray Scott	89
Mrs. Wakeman	83
Mrs. Griffin	83
Mrs. Carmichael	80
Miss Worlors	80
Mrs. G. M. Harston	80
Miss Wilkinson	70
Miss Lammer	70

50 Yards Handicap Competition.

10 Rounds. Highest Possible 100.	
Mrs. Carmichael	92
Mrs. Ralphs	94
Miss Loureiro	94
Mrs. Murray Scott	90
Mrs. G. M. Harston	89
Miss Wilkinson	80
Mrs. Griffin	87
Mrs. Wakeman	87
Miss Lammer	85
Miss Worlors	78
Mrs. Owen	78

SLOW AND RAPID FIRING COMPETITION.

5 round slow. 5 rounds rapid.

Won by Mrs. Ralphs with a score of 85.

The meeting will be continued on Friday with competitions at the 75 yards range, and will conclude on Saturday with the "Affinity" Competition, after which the various prizes will be presented by Lady Rees Davies at 4 p.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE. ANNUAL SPORTS.

St. Stephen's College held their annual sports meeting at Happy Valley yesterday. There were many present, including a large number of old boys from the University. These last were to have held sports on the same day, but owing to the death of a student they were postponed.

The sports officials were as follow:— Patron: The Ven. Archdeacon of Hongkong; President, Rev. W. H. Hewitt; Judges:—Messrs. E. G. Stewart, Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Wei Wing Lok, Ling Hung Ming, Rev. C. B. Shann; Starters, Rev. E. W. L. Martin, Lieut. J. P. Jones; Time-keeper:—Messrs. C. Gerken, Wei Wing Hon; Treasurer, Mr. C. Gerken; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Kwong Hing Fook; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Ng Shu Hoang; Chairman of Committee, Mr. F. A. Britton. The band of the 74th Panchab's rendered splendid music during the afternoon, and refreshments were keenly enjoyed. The championships were won as follow:—

SENIOR CHAMPION (Silver Cup)—Tsoi Hak Hon. MIDDLE CHAMPION (Silver Cup)—Hau Cheo Tak. JUNIOR CHAMPION (Silver Cup)—Cheung Hing Sin.

Inter-college relay race.—St. Stephen's beat St. Paul's. The first race was a dead heat, and in the second attempt, St. Stephen's won by a few inches. An exciting contest.

Mrs. Lapza presented the prizes, and was thanked for her good offices by the Rev. W. H. HEWITT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

The Hongkong F.C. will play the R.G.A. on the Club Ground to-day. The Club will be represented by the following:—Messrs. Black and McCubbin; Ling;—Messrs. Stewart, and Dickie; Rodger, Jamieson, Walker, McTavish, and Stalker.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Major-General N. W. Barnardiston, M.V.O., who commanded the British troops at the siege and capture of Tsingtao, was received by the King last month.

Fleet-Surgeon A. Gaskell, C.B., who has just been appointed to the cruiser "Hypocrite" for service with the Cape of Good Hope Naval Hospital, was promoted staff-surgeon in 1902 for his conspicuous professional merit at Wei-hai-wei. He accompanied the Royal Naval Division from home to the Dardanelles, was in many actions in the Gallipoli Peninsula, and received a mention in Sir Ian Hamilton's despatches (C.B.) of last September. Second-Lieutenant Rowan Shaw, of the 9th Battalion, killed in France, was the elder son of the late Judge Shaw, Recorder of Belfast, county-courthouse judge of Antrim, and Pro-Chancellor of Queen's University, Belfast. Called to the Irish Bar in 1904, he afterwards went to the Federated Malay States, where he practised for over seven years with Logan and Ross of Perak.

Second-Lieutenant Richard Milward, 10th Sherwood Foresters, whose death was recently reported, was at the outbreak of war, an assistant on the Linsum Estate, Neerl Sembhan, F.M.S.

Colonel A. H. Moorhead, I.M.S., Assistant Director of Medical Services, has died at Rangoon, aged 43. He went to France in command of the Indian Field Ambulance, with the 2nd Indian Cavalry Division. He was taken ill and returned from the front in December. Previously he had seen a good deal of service in India and was in the China Expedition, being present at the relief of Peking, 1900 (medal and clasp).

SIR EDWARD HOLDEN'S APPEAL.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce discussed banking, at their resumed conference at the Hotel Cecil on March 1st. There were a number of resolutions on the subject, urging the importance of the extension of banking facilities in the development of trade after the war.

Mr. A. M. Samuel (Norwich) moved a resolution on behalf of the Cardiff Chamber, which asked the Government to ascertain whether any steps could be taken to facilitate and encourage industrial enterprise further. During the last few years the British banks had handled the interests of British manufacturers and merchants, for home as well as for foreign trade, in an unsatisfactory manner. They always pleaded that they could not take on a venturesome policy and that they had to safeguard their money. He contrasted the assistance which German and French banks rendered to the smallest trader with the treatment which the British trader received. Joint stock banks, he said, had drifted into stagnation, and, having become almost a monopoly, had been able to snap their fingers at the public.

Sir Edward Holden said that the joint stock banks of this country were either directly or indirectly providing the resources necessary to carry on the war—responsibilities which were very great. This was not the time when they ought to be criticised. He thought rather they deserved sympathy and assistance. Great Britain had been made the financial centre of the world by freedom, and if they endeavoured to shackle banks with such restrictions they would not only begin to damage the national position but hurt their own industries. They would get into such a position that, however desirous the bankers were to assist them, the restrictions which were sought to be put upon banks would prevent the bankers giving the accommodation which they were giving at present.

NEED OF FREE COMPETITION.

Banking competition was never so great as it was to-day, and there was no ring in banking. They would not have a ring. He personally had set his face against it. They must have free competition because it was that which did justice to their trade. In England and Wales alone the banks placed 500 millions at the disposal of trade and industry, and, in addition, had found 200 millions for the war. No banking system in the world could have stood the strain they had to stand, and that without the slightest difficulty. If they looked at Germany they found the banks were failing. They did not want anything like that to occur in this country. Russia, before the war, was overrun by German traders and financiers. If the Russian people had the same feelings that we had, that would not happen in the future. But the trader must not expect everything to be done for him by the banker. The German commercial traveller in Russia spoke Russian, and he strongly advised the teaching of Russian to men intended for this trade. But it must be done quickly.

He agreed that it was against all banking principles that banks in this country should place deposits in foreign countries when they were wanted at home. It was quite right that the capital of the banks here was not so large as that of German banks. A great deal of blame was to be attached to the Government in the past. They had neglected to take an interest in the matter, while the Kaiser and those about him had been doing everything they could to push on the German banker. Let the Government wake up, and let them stand with the bankers and with the large concerns of this country. Let the bankers increase their capital and use it to take up shares in a large concern. Let traders bring in their capital and let the Government come behind them and see that for a few years they had a fair rate of interest on the capital put in. (Cheers.)

In the course of his speech Sir Edward Holden struggled hard to repress his emotion, but his reference to the blood which was being spilt by the Allies proved too much for him, and he faltered. The delegates quickly grasped the situation, and their sympathetic applause lasted till he was able to resume his speech.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE ABROAD. Considerable discussion followed, and eventually the conference adopted a resolution from the Liverpool Chamber, which urged the importance of the Government considering the desirability of facilitating the establishment of a large credit bank or banks for the purpose of developing British trade abroad.

On the motion of Mr. A. M. Samuel, a resolution was carried unanimously urging the Government to take action to amend the existing laws under which subsidised foreign ships could make use of British ports and obtain the benefit of harbour facilities while securing the payment of harbour dues.

The conference also passed a resolution that pilotage certificates should only be granted to persons of British nationality for ports of the United Kingdom, India, the Crown Colonies, and dependencies.

Another resolution was that the Government should have power to issue that companies manufacturing or trading in the United Kingdom, India, and the Crown Colonies should be British-controlled, and that any company firms allowed to reopen should be subject to such control and inspection as should render it impossible for them to be used as political agencies under the guise of commercial establishments.

Mr. de F. Pennefather, M.P. (Liverpool), moved a resolution asking for the re-organization of the Consular service, and Sir Charles Owens, who seconded, said that of 653 British Consuls, 286 were of foreign origin, 44 of these being Germans and Austrians. The resolution was carried.

The Captain of the *Bandoeng* reports that in the Mediterranean Sea, an attempt to torpedo his ship was made by a submarine. Eight shots were also fired on the *Bandoeng* in ten minutes. The captain stopped and sent his second officer off to the submarine in a sloop. The commander of the submarine stated that though the *Bandoeng* was flying a neutral flag and painted in neutral colours many of the enemy were also doing the same and flying the neutral flag. The whole incident lasted three hours.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONES 1741-1742. ESTABLISHED 1850.

BROWN

"WALK-OVER" SHOES

IN VICI KID AND TAN CALF.

THEY ARE COMFORTABLE,

STYLISH, HARD WEARING, AND FIT

PERFECTLY.

"INTERWOVEN" SOCKS

IN LISLE AND SILK

85 cts., \$1.50, \$1.85 per pair.

THE ONE THIN SOCK

THAT REALLY WEARS.

THE LATEST IN WASHING TIES FOR KNOTS AND BOWS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.	
Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$6.00
Return " (available also for return by day steamer)	11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	5.00
Return " "	9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 8th APRIL, 1916.	
8 a.m. HONAM.	8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. HEUNGSHAN.	6 p.m. KINSHAN.

SUNDAY, 9th APRIL, 1916.	
10 p.m. FATSHAN.	5 p.m. HEUNGSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651. S.S. TAI SHAN, Tons 2,004. HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, and at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG. Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 1 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO. SUNDAY, 9th APRIL, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN" Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO-CANTON LINE. S.S. SUI TAI.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE. S.S. SUI TAI, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mannings (First Floor), opposite the Bank Pier. (L.A.)

NEW CARTRIDGES. BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Size.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From N. 10 to .55SG. at 26, 27 and 28.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR-GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited. WM. SCHMIDT & Co. Hongkong, 4th February, 1916.

KEYMET, SON & CO., Importers, Whitefriars, London. Telegrams, "Keymet, London." Est. 1844.

W.M. SCHMIDT & Co. Hongkong, 4th February, 1916.

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W.M. SCHMIDT & Co. Hongkong, 4th February, 1916.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

From 1st May, 1916.

CRAIGMIN EAST, 100, PRINCE OF WALES ROAD, NEWLY RENOVATED. FURNISHED ROOMS, \$115 per month. Unfurnished \$100 per month. Apply—
T. K. DEALY,
180, Peak.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1916. [530]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 18th April, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1915, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 8th April to 18th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. [532]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 18th April, 1916, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1915, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th April to 18th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. [533]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 4, Cornhill Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1916, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing as an Extraordinary Resolution the following Resolution; that is to say:—

"That the name of the Company be changed to 'BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED'."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this Seventh day of April, 1916.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. [534]

WANTED.

A HOUSE STEWARD.

Apply to—
THE SECRETARY,
HONGKONG CLUB.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1916. [531]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

COMPETENT EUROPEAN First-Class Ship's STEWARD for Pacific Run. Good references required as to character and experience in catering.

Apply personally to—
J. A. CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
York Building.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1916. [519]

WANTED.

A MAN capable of taking entire charge of FURNISHING DEPARTMENT at our House in TIENTSIN; he must have a thorough knowledge of the Trade in every branch, estimating, designing, overseeing of Factory, etc. A permanent berth with agreement to suitable man.

Apply with full particulars of experience in first instance to—
Mr. VINE,
Manager,
Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ, Ltd.,
Shanghai. [520]

NOTICE.

DURING Mr. LAWRENCE's absence Mr. F. W. S. EVANS will be in Charge of the Hongkong Branch of our Business.
CALDERBURN, MACGREGOR & CO.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1916. [513]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day admitted Mr. CLIFFORD EDGUMBE a Partner in our business of Ship, Freight, Coal Brokers and Commission Agents.
SNOWMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [504]

NOTICE.

THE remainder of the passengers' baggage from the "CHIVO MARU" has been safely landed on Tam Kan Island. Owing to the very heavy seas this baggage cannot at present be brought to Hongkong, but same will be landed here as soon as weather conditions permit.

Passengers who have not yet received their baggage are kindly requested to report to the Offices of the TOKYO KAISEN KAISHA regarding such missing baggage, furnishing the following particulars:—
Description of baggage.
Number of packages.
Cabin Number.
Forwarding Destination (if desired).
K. DOI,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 5th, 1916. [515]

INTIMATIONS

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

THE MEMBERS of the ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE ASSOCIATION will be "AT HOME" to Parents of Scholars and Friends of the College, at the RACE COURSE on the occasion of the SECOND ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 8th April, 1916.

Tea: 4-6 P.M.
E. J. NORONHA,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. [524]

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE

1916.

ENTRIES for above League close April 8th.
If sufficient entries there will be 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Secretaries are asked to state which Division they enter for.
Dr. F. LINDSAY WOODS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1916. [505]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

T.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held in the Club House, Happy Valley, on MONDAY, the 17th April, 1916, at 5.30 P.M., for the following purposes:—
To receive the Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.
To elect the Officers and Committee for 1916.
To transact any other business.

By Order
T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1916. [525]

5½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT

TERMED LOAN OF 1916

for Rbls. 2,000,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION to the above LOAN will be opened from 28th March till 5th May inclusively.

The Price of issue is 95%.
The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 1st February 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August, Russian style. As interest on the above loan runs from 1st/14th February, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.

The RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.

Payment may also be made in Roubles.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

40% only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application; the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrips.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1916. [490]

THE 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 4TH

YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

(1915).

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Second Payment of the 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1915) will fall due on the 12th of April of this year. The detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the said Loan have been published in the *Government Gazette*. Pamphlets containing these regulations may be obtained on application to the establishments authorised for the payment of interest. The following is the summary of the regulations:

1. Payment of interest commences on 12th of April 1916.

2. Organs in China authorised to pay interest:—

a.—All Magistrates' Yamen.

b.—The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.

c.—The reliable agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.

3. Organs in foreign countries authorised to pay interest:—

a.—All Chinese Legations, Chinese Consulates, and all Offices of the Chinese Resident Commissioners.

b.—Branch Offices of the Bank of Communications. In foreign towns where no such branches exist, foreign banks are authorised to pay interest.

c.—All Chinese Chambers of Commerce, Guilds and Public Organs organised by Chinese.

4. Method of claiming interest. When claiming interest, the bondholder must cut down the matured coupons and present them at any of the above-mentioned organs. The said organs after examining the coupons will then pay interest and keep the coupons so paid. But the holder of \$1,000 bonds or \$10,000 bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said bonds must be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "big dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be fixed and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The cancelled coupons (No. 1) of each bond must be cut down at the time when the coupon No. 2 is presented for payment in cash or in payment of land tax; and to be handed over for cancellation together with coupon No. 2. The Public are requested to read the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest which are obtainable at any of the authorised organs above mentioned.

By Order,
THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS.

516

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE 27TH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 10th day of April, 1916, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Account and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 1st April, to MONDAY, the 10th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hongkong, 28th March, 1916. [479]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, to MONDAY, the 10th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1916. [473]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 1817 issued to Mr. LAU YU CHUNG for Transfers of 700 Shares in this Company into his name, having been Misaid, Lost, or Destroyed, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificates for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mr. LAU YU CHUNG, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

For the HONGKONG TRAMWAY Co., Ltd.,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1916. [454]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

Certificate No. 2959 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 3391/3395 and 8476/8480.
Certificate No. 2960 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 6016/6025 and 9746/9755.
Certificate No. 2961 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 6301/6305.
Certificate No. 2962 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 6306/6310.
Certificate No. 2963 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 6401/6420.

standing in the Register in the name of GEO. RICHARDSON & COMPANY, LTD., having been declared LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificates are produced to the Society on or before the 31st July, 1916, NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1916. [506]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE COMPANY regrets that owing to the INCREASED COST OF MATERIALS, it is compelled to make the following Alterations in its terms of business:—

The Price of Gas for all purposes will be raised to \$2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet as from the 1st April.

Hire of Cookers, Griddles and other Cooking and Heating Apparatus will be continued, but the Cost of Labour and Materials used in fixing these goods will be charged to consumers.

The Labour and Materials used in fixing Lighting Fittings will also be charged to the customer.

GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1916. [487]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD., will be held at St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 10th day of April, 1916, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the following Resolution will be passed as an Extraordinary Resolution at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 28th day of March, 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) That after the word "Company" in the 16th line of Article 119 the following words shall be added:—

"The General Managers may also with the consent of the Consulting Committee pay, make bonus or bonuses as the General Managers may think fit."

(b) That the words "Bonus or Bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the 16th line of Article 110.

(c) That the words "and bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the first line of Article 119.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1916.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [467]

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT LIFE & PROPERTY ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Established 1890).

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company to issue Policies against FIRE RISKS at Current Rates on approved Foreign and Chinese Properties in Hongkong and Macao.

BOYELHO BROS.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1916. [514]

INTIMATION



LIKE

WATSON'S

E

SCOTCH

WHISKY.



E'S

ALWAYS AT THE FRONT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616.

[518]

DEATH.

PHILLIPS.—March 4, Alice Isabel, daughter of late George Phillips, H.B.M.'s China Consular Service.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FINSbury SQUARE, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 28th APRIL, 1916

OUR COUSINS.

A FEW days ago H.E. the GOVERNOR related that he had tried to persuade his family to break the Hongkong habit of always spending the summer vacation in Japan and to visit instead the health resort of the Philippines. His Excellency evidently desired to suggest the advantage to the dweller in the East of an occasional change of "atmosphere." He reminded us of our kinship with the citizens of the United States, and he echoed the sentiments of all thoughtful people when he expressed the hope that the Stars and Stripes would continue to float over the Philippine Islands for an indefinite period.

With the opening of the Panama Canal, Hongkong is brought into more direct communication with New York and the centres of industry in the Eastern States. We are daily becoming increasingly aware of the many advantages which have accrued to the Orient by reason of the American administration in the Philippines. It is no reflection upon our own Colony to say that we can learn a great deal by a visit to Manila. Only personal experiences can describe the relative advantages of the Philippine health resorts and Baguio, but I believe generally that in the Colony that the latter place is very much more expensive than Japan, and it is probable that this belief has made many hesitate to try the experiment recommended by the Governor. It would be particularly interesting, just now, to spend a few weeks with "our cousins" in the Philippines.

Americans who have resided in the islands governed by the United States seem to judge by those who pass through Hongkong, to have the Imperialistic outlook. They have no doubt about what is needed at Manila. They believe in "the white man's burden" and they remain unaffected

by platitudes, because they have had practical experience. The Manila newspapers reflect this outlook. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that the sympathy of the Americans who visit us from Manila is overwhelmingly in favour of the Allies when they discuss the present state of affairs in Europe. They at least, hold no illusions on the subject of the German menace.

Chiefly because of its effect upon the European situation, but also because of the results in the Philippines, we shall watch the gradual unfolding of the campaign for the Presidential election in the United States with deep interest. The two subjects are closely akin. The rival candidates will represent rival ideas. At the one extreme we have Mr. Roosevelt, who has no doubts at all about his policy. It can be summed up in his famous expression "Speak softly and carry a big stick." He believes that both the Army and the Navy of his country should be developed. He has no sympathy whatever with the sickly sentimentalism which evades the call of duty. There is, just now, a most popular song in the States, the burden of which is that a mother constantly repeats "I didn't rear my son to be a soldier."

Ex-President Roosevelt retorts that, to be consistent, she should also sing "I didn't rear my daughter to be a mother." For he holds that it is just as much the duty of a man to be ready to endanger his life for the cause which he thinks right as it is for a woman to endanger her's on behalf of posterity. Nor has the ex-President any doubts about the duty of his country at the outbreak of war. "The kind of neutrality which seeks to preserve peace by timidly refusing to live up to our pledged word and to denounce and take action against such wrong as that committed in the case of Belgium is," he says, "unworthy of an honourable and powerful people." He then relates that Dante reserved a special place of infamy in the inferno for those base angels who dared side neither with evil nor with good. At the other extreme we have the outlook of Mr. BRYAN, the first colleague to part company with President WILSON since his administration was formed. His view appears to practical men as too idealistic for this work-a-day world. Despite the recent examples of the utter disregard of Austria for one treaty and Germany for another, he continued to spend his time in producing arbitration treaties. After the Belgium tragedy most of us have realised that the just men must be armed. Even before the war, Mr. BRYAN, if he had been a politician in England, would have had a following not much more numerous than the Quakers. It is difficult to estimate the number of his supporters in the United States just now because we can quite understand that all the pro-Germans are with him in his efforts to reduce the fighting power of his own country. It remains to be seen what candidates will be nominated for the Presidency. If, as we hope, the fight is a straight one between Dr. WILSON and Mr. ROOSEVELT it will be most exciting. We have no doubt as to who is the more popular of the two among "our cousins" in the Philippines.

Yesterday Mr. W. J. Corroll, share broker, received a telegram from Singapore quoting Malakoff's \$4.40 buyers, \$4.80 sellers (Straits currency).

A Japanese "boy" who was reported missing on Thursday afternoon from the *Jinsen Maru* was found by the police hanging by the neck from a tree in the Public Gardens. He had been dead some time when discovered.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—Lindsay & Davis, \$25; Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, \$10; F. P. Talati, \$10; G. Tisdall, \$10; J. A. Young, \$10; United Asbestos Agency, \$10; Percy Smith, \$5; & Fleming, \$10; Fomer & Komor, \$5; Hon. Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, \$5; D. A. Lukhmanoff, \$5; Wiseman & Co., \$5; Ullmann & Co., \$5; D. H. Cooper & Co., \$5; Dr. Chadwick Kew, \$5.

At an examination in Home Nursing held recently under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association at the Government Civil Hospital by Dr. W. V. M. Koch, honorary lecturer, the following candidates from the Quarry Bay Class were successful:—Mrs. J. Dalkiel, Miss Winifred G. McNeill, Miss Jessie McNeill, and Mrs. C. Stranford. Surgeon-Major G. D. R. Black acted as hon. examiner to the class. All the candidates who entered for the examination passed.

The forty-third ordinary yearly meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on Tuesday, the 18th April.

A Home Nursing Class will commence on Monday next, at 6 p.m., under the auspices of the Catholic Women's League, at St. Patrick's Hall, Garden Road. Ladies who wish to attend are invited to send their names to Miss Loureiro, Hon. Secretary.

The Bandman Company gave a second performance of "The man who stayed at Home" to a well-filled house at the Theatre Royal last evening. The general theme of the war play was thoroughly appreciated, and Mr. Compton Coultis again scored a big success. To-night the Company produce "The Whirl of the Town."

The engagement is announced of Julian I. Piggott, A.D.C. to G.O.C. 4th Division, younger son of Sir Francis Piggott, late Chief Justice of Hongkong, and Lady Piggott, Ewhurst, Surrey, and Miss Nancy Howard, second daughter of Ernest Howard and step-daughter of Mrs. Ernest Howard, The White House, Heath End, Farnham.

The marriage arranged between Bruce Puddicombe, of the Chinese Customs, Canton, only son of the late Francis Morgan Puddicombe, Surgeon R.N., and Mrs. Puddicombe, 10, Regency Mansions, St. Leonard-on-Sea, and grandson of the late Chas. Colson, C.B., of the Admiralty, and Lydia, daughter of the late Hon. David and Mrs. Arnot, of South Africa, will take place in Hongkong during the present month.

The fiftieth ordinary yearly meeting of the China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on Tuesday, the 18th April, 1916, at 12.15 p.m. An extraordinary general meeting will follow for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution: "That the name of the Company be changed to 'British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.'"

Various ladies residing on Shamoen and in Canton have been working on behalf of the Red Cross Hospital in Cairo, and the following articles have just been sent to Colonel Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C., at Abbasia:—8½ doz. triangular bandages, 1 doz. many-tailed bandages, 88 eye bandages, 7½ dozen abdominal pads, 1 doz. packets of swabs, 27 bags of assorted sizes of plugs, 22 sheets, 7 doz. pillow-cases, 32 pairs of knitted socks, etc.

A couple has been sent to hospital, suffering from injuries as the result of a stupid attempt to get into Messrs. Gilman & Co.'s lift when in motion. It appears that the lift at Messrs. Gilman and Co.'s had been set in motion from the ground floor, and the gate had been closed when a coolie, employed by Messrs. Gilman, rushed in, opened the lift gate and attempted to get inside the lift, with the result that he was caught between the floor of the lift and the roof of the hall receiving severe injuries.

THE YAUMATI MURDERS.

DEFENDANT'S ALLEGED CONFESSION.

The case in which a Chinese is charged with robbery with violence at Yaumati was resumed yesterday before Mr. F. A. Hazeland.

A Chinese pilot, who said he had known the defendant for two or three years, said that he went to Macao some time ago and met the defendant in the street and they both went into an opium den where the defendant said:—"Three men boarded the boat. We rowed out for the purpose of robbing a small boat, but the small boat became aware of it, and we did not attack the smaller boat but robbed the boat in which we were. We shoved the girl into the sea. She called out to 'Save life' and she was hit with an oar. While she was in the water, she clutched hold of the boat, and then she sank. Then one of us held the other woman and another took from her a pair of gold-mounted bangles and a gold finger ring. We then pushed her overboard; she could swim, and while in the water she was struck with an oar and sank. Later we were chased by other people and fired at, so we jumped into the water. Then two of us were struck dead, and I swam back to the boat, we were first in. I rowed to the shore." That concluded the witness's story at Macao. It was because he owed \$2 to the witness that they had trumped up that charge against him.

Defendant was committed to the next Criminal Sessions.

THE WAR.

GERMAN ATTACKS AT VERDUN.

NEW COMMANDER'S SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

RUMANIA ON THE BRINK.

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE WARFARE.

BRITISH GUNS DEFEAT ZEPPELINS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

SANGUINARY FIGHTING AT VERDUN.

ENEMY'S TERRIBLE SACRIFICES.

PARIS, April 6th.
5.05 p.m.

Great enemy activity in the region of Verdun is recorded in to-day's French communiqué, which says that west of the Meuse, following a most violent bombardment in the region between Avocourt and Bethincourt, a series of attacks with the largest numbers were made on the two principal salients on this front. All the enemy attempts against the village of Bethincourt were broken by the French fire.

The enemy, after repeated reverses and bloody sacrifices, gained a footing in the village of Hancourt, which the French are keeping under fire from their dominating positions.

The French effected a successful attack north of Avocourt, and took much ground and numbers of prisoners. East of the Meuse, two enemy attacks north of Bois Caillette were repulsed with serious losses.

A French coup-de-main in Argonne inflicted considerable losses on the enemy.

AN INTENDED ATTACK PREVENTED.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING AT DOUAMONT.

PARIS, April 7th.
3.10 a.m.

The evening communiqué says:—The Germans persistently bombarded the Bethincourt salient and Poivre Hill. This forested an attack, but our curtain of fire prevented the enemy from emerging.

Hand-to-hand fighting south-west of Douaumont Fort enabled us to advance to enemy trenches at a distance of 200 yards on a front of 500 yards.

There was artillery activity in Lorraine and in Woivre.

A MONTH'S AERIAL RECORD.

GERMANS LOSE 35 AND FRENCH 13.

PARIS, April 7th.

A communiqué says that during March the French aviators were most active and brought down 31 German machines, nine of which were in our lines, and four others were brought down by anti-aircraft guns. The French lost 13 machines, 12 of which fell in the German lines. The German aviators were ordered to fly as little as possible over the French lines.

STRUGGLE AT ST. ELOI.

CONTINUES THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

LONDON, April 7th.

A British communiqué says that early in the morning, after a very heavy bombardment, the enemy attacked our new trenches at St. Eloi. There was fighting all through the day, and it still continues. A small hostile raiding party entered one of our trenches at Hoge, but was promptly ejected.

Both artilleries have been active about Lieven, Lens, and south of Boulogne.

THE NEAR EAST.

MAJOR-GENERAL AYLMER.

LONDON, April 6th.

It is officially announced that Lieutenant-General Sir G. Goring will succeed Major-General Aylmer.

[Major-General Aylmer was in command of the force despatched to relieve Major-General Townshend at Kut-el-Amara, but he has been unable to break through, despite several efforts.]

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

NEW COMMANDER'S SUCCESS.

LONDON, April 6th.

The War Office announces that the Tigris Corps, under the command of Lieutenant-General Goring, who has succeeded Major-General Aylmer, attacked Umel-hannah. Our trenches had been pushed forward by saps to within 100 yards of the enemy's positions. The leading battalions of the 13th Division then rushed the enemy's first and second lines.

The third line was captured by six o'clock in the morning. Under the support of a concentrated artillery and machine-gun fire, the 13th Division continued its victorious advance, and drove the Turks from their fourth and fifth lines by seven o'clock in the morning.

Aeroplane reported that the enemy was strongly reinforcing his entrenchments at Falahiyah and Sannay Yat, respectively 6,000 and 12,000 yards from Umel-hannah.

As these positions could only be approached over the most open ground General Goring ordered further attack to be deferred until the evening.

In the meantime General Keary's 3rd Division had captured the trenches opposite Falahiyah.

The enemy's counter-attack in the afternoon with infantry, cavalry, and guns, was repulsed.

General Goring in the evening advanced on the left bank and carried the Falahiyah positions.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE WARFARE.

ANOTHER NEUTRAL JOINS PROTESTING NATIONS.

MADRID, April 6th.

Spain has protested to Germany against the torpedoings of the *Sussex*—in which several Spaniards were lost—and of the Spanish merchantman *Vigo* in the Bay of Biscay.

MORE GERMAN CALLOUSNESS.

LET TORPEDOED STEAMER'S CREW DROWN.

LONDON, April 6th.

The unarmed Manchester steamer *Zent* was torpedoed without warning and sunk. The Captain and ten of the crew were rescued; 49 were drowned and two died of injuries sustained in the explosion. Boats were launched, but capsized owing to the headway. The submarine's crew did not attempt to rescue them.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK. OFFICERS AND CREW CAPTURED.

PARIS, April 6th.

A communiqué says that an Anglo-French flotilla on the 5th April sank a German submarine. The officers and crew were captured.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINED STEAMERS.

LONDON, April 7th.

The British steamer *Clan Campbell* and the Norwegian steamer *Baus* have been sunk. Four of the crew of the *Baus* are missing.

The American Consul at Cork states that four Americans were aboard the *Berwindale*.

[The *Clan Campbell* is a steel vessel of 2,800 gross tonnage. She was built at Barrow in 1894, and was the property of the *Clan Line* Steamers, of Glasgow.]

TORPEDOING OF "MINNEAPOLIS."

PART OF CREW THROWN INTO SEA.

LONDON, April 6th.

Eighty survivors of the *Minneapolis* arrived in London on the 27th and 30th March. They state that the liner was torpedoed amidships, the explosion killing twelve in the engine-room. The vessel sank in 40 hours. Many of the crew were thrown into the sea and were picked up after several hours. The submarine was not seen.

BATTLESHIP ENCOUNTERS "BRESLAU."

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE'S GOOD WORK.

PETROGRAD, April 7th.

In the Black Sea a submarine sank a steamer and eleven sailing vessels laden with coal. A battleship bombarded the *Breslau*, which fled.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN AIRSHIP BROUGHT DOWN.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY GALICIAN VILLAGE.

PETROGRAD, April 7th.

A communiqué says:—A Russian aviator brought down a German dirigible south-west of Dvinsk. There has been some fighting in the Upper Strypa region.

The Russians occupied a village in which they seized land mines and much ammunition.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUMANIA ANNOYED WITH BULGARIA.

REPRESENTATIONS TO THE ENTENTE.

BUKHAREST, April 7th.

Rumania is annoyed at the persistent anti-Rumanian campaign in the Bulgarian Press. The Bulgarian Minister at Bukharest is accused of provoking agitation against Rumania's lately acquired territory at Dobrudja, and news is also published to the effect that six Bulgarian divisions have been despatched to threaten Dobrudja.

The Rumanian public demand the Bulgarian Minister's recall.

The Rumanian Government has called the attention of the Entente Cabinets to the sentiments of Bulgaria.

BULGARIA'S MENACING TONE.

BUKHAREST, April 6th.

The Rumanian Parliament is remaining in session owing to the critical situation which has arisen with Bulgaria. The latter is adopting a menacing tone. The Rumanian Government are taking all measures to deal in the quickest manner with any possible surprise by Bulgarian troops.

AEROPLANE FROM THE STRAITS.

LONDON, April 7th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced the gift of six more aeroplanes from the Straits Settlements and the Malay States, making 16 in all and also a second machine from the Hon. Mr. Alton Baker, the organiser of the Fund.

INTERNED CIVILIANS IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 7th.

In the House of Commons Sir Herbert Samuel said that there were now 32,149 enemy civilians interned.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BUDGET.

OPENING FOR SMALL BRITISH MOTOR-CARS.

LONDON, April 7th.

The morning papers state that more mature consideration does not appear to alter the general approval of the Budget. It is opined that the increase in the taxation on motor-cars above sixteen horse power will lead to increased sales of the smaller British cars in place of American, which mostly come under the new taxation. The cinema tax alone is expected to produce £45,000 daily. The new proposals meet with little opposition in Labour circles, where the tax on railway tickets alone is questioned. It is understood that efforts will be made to withdraw this.

NO DELAY IN NEW TAXATION.

LONDON, April 7th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna said that in order to avoid delay, involving a loss of £3,000,000 in revenue, the new taxes will be embodied in one Finance Bill and the old taxes in another, which might be delayed for the discussion of such subjects as the excess profits tax.

Later in the sitting the former was introduced.

AIR SERVICES.

RESIGNATION OF LORD DERBY.

LONDON, April 7th.

It is reported that Lord Derby has resigned the Chairmanship of the Air Committee. He feels that as Director of Recruiting he is unable to devote adequate time to the work; also, that the powers of the Committee, which aimed at co-ordinating the Naval and Military air services, are too small.

It is stated that the post may be offered to Earl Curzon.

ZEPPELIN BAULKED.

BEATEN OFF BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

LONDON, April 6th.

A Zeppelin appeared over the north-eastern coast at 9.45 p.m. The night was clear and starlit, and searchlights immediately located the airship. A heavy fire was opened with excellent aim. The Zeppelin made numerous unsuccessful efforts to avoid the searchlights, and after ten minutes sailed off in an easterly direction, after dropping a few bombs. The airship was undoubtedly driven off by the guns.

NEW ZEALAND AIRMAN'S FEEL.

PROPOSED RECOGNITION.

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), April 6th.

The Minister of Munitions is opening a fund to present an aeroplane to Lieutenant Brandon, the New Zealander who recently dropped several bombs on a Zeppelin that raided England.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING IMPORTANT STEP.

LONDON, April 6th.

The fact that the Government are considering the adoption of universal service is evident from a statement by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons to-night. The Premier announced that the Government are examining figures of recruits obtainable under the present system and are estimating the further number that will be necessary. The Government will pay full regard to all the factors in the situation. He would announce the decision before Easter.

WAR MATERIAL PRICES FIXED.

LONDON, April 7th.

It is officially announced that the Minister of Munitions has been considering the prices of the materials used and produced in the iron and steel industries, and has now fixed maximum prices for all classes of pig-iron, based on the abnormal conditions prevailing.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

GERMANS TO BE EXCLUDED.

LONDON, April 7th.

Reuter learns that it is hoped to pass this session a private Bill excluding Germans from participation in the Rhodes scholarships, providing Dominion scholarships instead.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN AND THE CHINESE REBELLION.

"A SERIOUS STEP."

PEKING, April 7th.

Japan has taken a serious step, with-holding from China the surplus salt revenue amounting to \$1,000,000 deposited in the Yokohama Specie Bank, on the plea that the critical situation in China is endangering the salt revenues.

It is understood that the British, Russian, French, and German Banks have not refused to hand over their amounts in accordance with the Loan Agreement.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

KWANGSI'S INDEPENDENCE.

PEKING, April 6th.

The reported cancellation of the independence of Kwangsi is believed to be likely, but the report is premature, as the conditions have not yet been arranged.

GENERAL TSAI AO ASKS FOR TRUCE.

PEKING, April 6th.

Cheng-yi, the Chiang Chun of Szechuan, telegraphs to the Government that General Tsai Ao (the rebel leader) asks for a seven days' truce, pending negotiations. Cheng-yi has been instructed to grant the request.

LOYALISTS' SUCCESS.

It is officially announced that Brigade Commander Lu Ching Shan re-captured Paochowtang, Hunan, on the 31st March, and Chikiang on the 1st April.

GRAVE CONDITION IN HUPEH.

PEKING, April 6th.

The Chiang Chun of Hupeh telegraphically urge peace as conditions in the Province are grave.

KWANGTUNG INDEPENDENT.

GENERAL REJOICING IN CANTON.

A telegram from our Canton correspondent yesterday announced that Kwangtung declared its independence last night. The conduct of the people and the soldiery is most orderly. There is general rejoicing, and cracker-firing galore.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

H.E. the Governor has received information from H.M.'s Consul General at Canton to the effect that the Province of Kwangtung has declared its independence.

COPPER ON THE S.S. "MIYAZAKI MARU."

DECISION OF THE PRIZE COURT.

In the Prize Court before the President, Sir Samuel Evans, Mr. Hugh Fraser, for the Crown, said he had to ask for condemnation of 1,023 ingots of copper, forming part of the cargo of the Japanese steamship *Miyazaki Maru*, on the ground that the copper was enemy property, or, alternatively, that it was contraband of war. The vessel left China towards the end of June, 1914, bound to Marseilles, London, and Antwerp, and arrived at London, August 15th, 1914. On the arrival of the vessel certain goods were seized as prize, and they had all since been dealt with, with the exception of the copper, which was placed under detention on November 5th, 1914. From the bill of lading it appeared that various ports were made optional for delivery of the cargo, and that the 1,023 ingots were landed at Port Said for Trieste (one of the optional ports), but, according to the shipowners' letter, the remaining 1,023 ingots were declared for Hamburg, and they were consequently brought on to London for transhipment.

The President, giving judgment, said:—Information has been given which is satisfactory, coupled with the notes in the copy bill of lading itself to show that the 1,023 ingots in question were destined for Hamburg. They were to be sent to London for transhipment to Hamburg. The copper was contraband of war, and had an enemy destination, and, therefore, is confiscable as prize, and I pass condemnation accordingly.

The *Morning Post's* Petrograd correspondent dealing the other day with the Russian attack reiterated the Russian view that the really important matter is the killing of Germans. The French should defend the positions only while they afforded support to the German personnel lay the whole secret of the Allied success. Even this correspondent admitted that France lacked Russia's depth of territory available for this procedure.

NEWS FROM BERLIN.

MEATLESS DAYS.

[FROM A "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

A neutral lady of some distinction who arrived here from The Hague to-day, while providing me with extremely interesting news from Berlin, complained bitterly of the rough treatment she received at the hands of the German authorities at Benthelm, the frontier town.

She says that, although she was provided with special letters of recommendation, she was stripped, the soles of her feet washed in case of invisible writing, the heels of her shoes were removed in search for gold or documents, the handle of a new umbrella destroyed for a like purpose; her hair taken down and the lining from the inside of her hat examined. The recent exploit of a representative of a London newspaper who succeeded in getting into the presence of the Kaiser at Nish and escaping to England with a number of documents, together with the speed with which other German news is now reaching England, has rendered the German officials at no time very courteous—extremely rigorous.

The chief topic of conversation in Berlin at the moment among the middle classes is not the war, but the fact that on March 2 "butter cards" will be issued, entitling every one to a quarter of a pound weekly. This good news, which will relieve thousands from the task of waiting *en queue* in a half-frozen condition outside shops, has been somewhat neutralized by the fact that two more meatless days have been added to the Berlin regime making four in all.

So far as the upper classes are concerned, they are looking well after themselves in this matter, but at all public restaurants and among the poor who have not the wherewithal to lay in store the meat rules are strictly kept. The Germans in general, and the Berliners in particular, are beginning to suffer from a number of ailments which are generally attributed to the absence of any fatty admixture in their diet.

TO HOLLAND FOR FOOD.

For this reason some of the wealthier invalids beyond military age are seeking a vacancy or diet in visits to Holland, Liemank, and Sweden. Several were travelling in the same train with my informant, who records that their anxiety to taste once more good white bread with unalloyed butter and fried or roasted—rather than boiled—meat was amusing. Neither Dutch nor English people, she tells me, can imagine the effect of lack of butter upon Germans—the poor state that it has reduced their vitality in the recent cold weather.

Asked as to Zeppelin activity, she replied that the new "Spitzende" Zeppelin (pointed at each end) was swiftly manoeuvring over Berlin last week either for practice or for demonstration before the people. Everywhere in Zeppelin talk there is unusual activity at Jannitschthal, the aeronautical headquarters near Berlin, and aeroplanes are practising everywhere, especially in the Uckeritz district. The poorer classes have unlimited faith in the air warfare, and believe that eventually the Germans will be able to land large bodies of troops in England by this means. Councillor Rudolf Martin issued some time ago some foolish notes on this project.

In order to release every available man for some form of military or munition work, the removal of garbage in Berlin is now in the hands of a German and French prisoners, but these are in such demand elsewhere that the work is inefficiently done, with the result that a new and unpleasant phenomenon in the shape of flies made life in her part of Charlottenburg uncomfortable.

In her particularly circle opinions about the war differ. The only enemy discussed is England. The compulsion news—disbelieved—has proved a greater shock to the masses than anything that has happened. It cuts short the elaborate peace talk that has been circulated in Berlin at the suggestion of the officials avowed of the British Government. Most of her women friends are heartily sick of the war, and the obstinacy of the Allies in refraining from seeking definite terms of peace is a subject of great annoyance in the official and civic worlds, and the source of much depression among the workers.

I went to pay some bills at a number of small shops the day before I left Berlin, remarked my informant, "and when I said I was going to Holland and probably eventually to England, I was asked in almost every case to write and say when I thought the war would be over."

FAITH IN SUBMARINES AND ZEPPELINS.

The fire-eaters are not now so numerous as they were in circles of this kind a year ago. Then they were all talking of the use of submarines, which would throttle John Bull and of Zeppelins that would set fire to the Bank of England and Buckingham Palace. To-day there are thousands who question whether the use of submarines and Zeppelins may not cause England to tighten the blockade and thus deprive the soldiers of the necessities which are reaching them through the leakages.

Here and there she heard mysterious references to changes and new activities at Kiel. But beyond the fact that there has been much coining and going between the naval headquarters in Berlin and the German naval centre, she was unable to find out any particulars.

There has recently been a frigh hunt for copper and brass in Berlin and both the Deutsche and Dresdner Banks have yielded an elaborate quantity of brass and bronze door-knockers, and even from the houses of the wealthy the copper doors belonging to great china stores have been removed to give place to those of iron.

It must not be imagined there is any lack of amusement in Berlin or any absence of seeming prosperity. The shops appear to be doing a good amount of business, and in the particular coterie in which my informant mingled the forthcoming Shakespearean celebration is much discussed, this including a lecture on "Shakespeare and the War," in which it will be pointed out that had Shakespeare been alive now he would have been a pro-German.

In general, her opinion of the class in which she moved in this particular portion of Berlin, Charlottenburg, is that there is extraordinary confidence in a peace that will give Germany Antwerp, a port on the Adriatic, an exit in the Persian Gulf, the Belgian Congo, the return of the German colonies, and the "freedom of the seas."

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SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY.
AUSTRIAN STATESMAN ON PEACE TALK.

Privy Councillor Pöhl, the late President of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies, and a member of the Austrian House of Lords, has been addressing the Union of Austrian Authors. Some of his remarks are worth quoting as indications of the spirit animating the Austrian upper classes, and their complete subjection to the German point of view.

"Our enemies," said Herr Pöhl, "stop at no means for our destruction, and yet we are urged to moderate in our views. Moderation under these circumstances would be treason. We are to be moderate with robbers who have fallen upon us, who would annihilate us, whose attacks are cutting us streams of blood. Were we to submit to the moderates we would commit nothing short of criminal stupidity."

"Austria-Hungary and Germany must be strengthened both towards the north-east and towards the west. Their political alliance must be deepened and made an economic alliance as well. Economically we must be linked up with the peoples of the East, and in order to accomplish this it is absolutely necessary that Russia and England be driven from their present unnatural position of power. Even in this war, has not England stolen Egypt? If we do not accomplish this the war will end without any real decision, and peace will not liberate the world from the perpetual war-dancer with which England and Russia threaten the civilised world."

"TWADDLE" ABOUT PEACE.

Herr Pöhl conjured his hearers not to be influenced by the "twaddle" about an honourable peace which voices are raising here and there in France and England. Should Austria begin to speak of peace conditions it would be construed by her enemies as an evidence of weakness. "We desire peace," exclaimed the Privy Councillor, "an honourable peace, but it is not yet time to speak of our wishes."

"If peace is to be lasting and real it must be a peace dictated by us with the sword in our hand, and in order that this determination shall enter deeper into the soul of the nation, it is the imperative duty of German and Austrian writers and journalists to bestir themselves. The people must be instructed that the fearful economic burdens caused by the war must not be urged as a reason for urging the conclusion of a peace. Peace concluded on such a basis would not be a secure or lasting peace. Our Press must occupy itself with the daily task of steeling the hearts of the people to hold out, to endure this monstrous sacrifice to the bitter end. It was Goethe who said, 'Thou must rule and win, or serve and lose, either suffer or triumph, be either anvil or hammer.'"

FOOD PRICES STILL IN VIENNA.

In spite of every effort made by the Austrian Government, the prices of food continue to rise. Some little impression was made for a week or two by the introduction of maximum prices, but dealers, both wholesale and retail, have found methods for circumventing official regulations, and prices continue to mount steadily.

The weekly market reports of the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung throw light on the state of affairs. The crowd which gathers in front of the market halls waiting for the doors to open are as large as ever. Their wild first preliminary rushes round to discover cheap fragments are as painful sights as can be witnessed in any civilised land.

Prices of meat rise without ceasing. The commonest cuts of beef are now 2s. 4d., a pound, better cuts 2s. 10d., and still choicer morsels 3s. 1d. a pound. Veal is 2s. 2d. a pound, and better cuts are quoted at 2s. 2d. With regard to pork, conditions are still more serious. Pork is present in the markets only in limited quantities, and the manipulations of the dealers drive the prices to "staggering heights." Half a crown per pound is quite an ordinary price to pay. Cured pork is sold at 2s. 6d., a pound to 2s. 11d. The Arbeiter Zeitung remarks on the growing tendency of the purchasers to satisfy themselves with lung, liver and other internal organs. The result is that these parts have also mounted into the heights. For lung and liver 1s. 9d. is quite a common price. Bacon as a matter of much dispute. The market inspectors recognise four different qualities of bacon, each of which has its price. Nobody knows the difference between one quality and the other, and loud and bitter wrangling is heard on all sides between customers and dealers, the customers asserting that certain coveted cuts belong to an inferior category, the dealers that they belong to a higher. There is no sign that the present "staggering heights" will not be followed by heights compared with which the present are but as ant-hills.

IN DAPKIST STRASSBURG.

German newspapers cannot hear enough about the darkness of London and the terrors of it to citizens as they silently glide from one gloomy street to another. From the Tagliche Rundschau we hear that the citizens of Strassburg are passing their evenings and nights in a darkness which is Cimmerian compared with ours.

"From cellars and attics I'd forgotten lanterns, in use in the time of our great grandfathers, have been fetched in order to guide the burghers of Strassburg through their pitch-dark street. When night approaches electricity and gas are turned off. The windows in all houses are like sorrowing widows behind their black veiling. Only here and there in a shop is a thin slit of light which betrays the presence of life and men. It is so dark that you cannot distinguish the street from the footpath. You see in shadowy outline the figures of soldiers on the bridges, the sheen of a bayonet, the glister of a military button. Figures of men loom up suddenly before you gigantic, monstrous and ghastly. Strong bodies of police are about in order that silent and fearful night may not harbour in its bosom the criminal and the wrong-doer. When the theatres close there is a ripple of life in the streets. Men and women hurry about with their pale lanterns in which candle ends burn. Little glow-worms bobbing about in the dark as they hobbled about in the old days three hundred years ago." —Daily Chronicle.

BRITISH NAVY AND ITS WORK.
THE NEWER PIRACY.

Writing on the eve of Germany's latest submarine campaign, Mr. Archibald Hurd, of the Daily Telegraph, said:—

The British Fleet, as well as, and even pre-eminently, the British Admiralty, which in these days of wireless telegraphy exercises a wide control, is about to be submitted to a new test. At midnight, so the German newspapers state, the new submarine campaign was to be inaugurated. Every Allied merchant ship carrying defensive armament will be sunk at sight, even though the act involves wholesale murder. How the submarine, travelling under water or awash, is to notice any distinction between armed and unarmed vessels only the Germans can know.

In what respect does this threat differ from the one which was issued a little over a year ago, signed by Admiral von Pohl, Chief of the Admiralty War Staff, and afterwards Commander-in-Chief of the High Sea Fleet, who has recently gone home, where the dictates of humanity are superseded by other laws. It was then announced:

Every hostile merchant ship in these British waters will be destroyed, even if it is not possible to avoid thereby dangers which threaten the crews and passengers.

GERMANY'S LOSSES IN 1915.

That was the programme of 1915, and it was defeated by the splendid resources of the late Board of Admiralty and the magnificent audacity and courage of the Navy. We can only guess the number of submarines which are lying at the bottom of the sea, their dead crews imprisoned in steel casements of death. It may be thirty, forty, or perhaps more. Does that seem a rather terrible, and even pathetic, record? It would not seem so to the higher command of Germany, which sends thousands of men en masse to face the deadly artillery and be moved down. The same principle of callous indifference applies in the Marine arm. But it would not throw away lives and the treasure represented by the vessels in a new and widely-advertised campaign unless there were hopes of defeating the British measures which have hitherto proved to be successful.

It must be assumed that the Germans have new craft—vessels which have more powerful guns, and probably more torpedo tubes, higher speed, and a greater radius of action. Indeed, those boats exist, and have been seen by neutrals in the Baltic.

SUBMARINES OF 100 YEARS AGO.

If people in this country are not to be depressed they must get away from the thought that the submarine is a new type of ship of small size which the Germans, and the Germans only, know how to build and use. Nelson, Keith, Barham, Sidney Smith, and other admirals of the Napoleonic wars were familiar with a crude form of submarine, which the American engineer, Fulton, brought to this country. He destroyed a pontoon with one of his vessels.

A Northern ship, the *Houma*, was sunk off Charleston by one of the Confederate submarines. All that has happened in the submarine is that the submarine has developed; it is still developing, and no one can put a period to its evolution. The triumphs of physical science have made almost anything possible.

A friend has sent me a copy of the Engineer of February 14th, 1913, in which an effort was made to envisage the future of underwater craft. It was then stated, as every one who had watched the course of naval events agreed, that "the stress of conflict will be with German destroyers and submarines; and it is only when they have done their work by placing the enemy's first-class battleships hors de combat, that the Dreadnoughts will be called upon to rally forth and assert the dominance of the seas." So far, if that was Germany's ambition, it has been frustrated, and the submarines have been, therefore, turned against commerce. Now a new campaign is to be inaugurated.

GERMANY'S RESOURCES.

We must be prepared for surprises. Writing towards the close of last year an article for the "Military Historian and Economist" published by Hugh Rees (Ltd.) in January—Rear-Admiral Dugony remarked:

It will not do, however, to fall into an irrational optimism; do not let us imagine that these difficulties (connected with engines and other details, which the writer discussed) are insurmountable. As to what relates to the construction of internal combustion motors (more or less on the lines of Diesel's) there are in Germany a fairly large number of firms capable of producing them rapidly and well, so that all hulls set up on the stocks could be supplied without excessive delay. I mean, first, the great factories of Nürnberg and Augsburg, more or less converted to this purpose, the first-named for the production of two-cycle Diesels, the latter for four-cycle Diesels. Then there is the Germania yard and factory, at Kiel (an offshoot of Krupp's), and Deutsche in Cologne, and the Maschinenfabrik of Götting, and the Allgemeine Elektrizität Gesellschaft of Berlin. In any event, the German Admiralty has already taken steps to order motors from well-known factories in Zurich, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, and perhaps and why not?—even in the United States.

Whatever the facts, I do not believe that a sufficient number of large submarines, strongly self-supporting, is to be expected from the Germans before some months—say, before the middle of 1916 at the earliest. Whoever is threatened, therefore, is

BATTLE OF LOOS.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE'S DESCRIPTION.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, speaking at His Majesty's Theatre recently, said the second battle of Ypres was in many ways the most dramatic battle in the whole of British military history.

Sir Arthur's graphic account of the battle of Loos made clear much that has hitherto been dark in this memorable attack of September last. It was, said Sir Arthur, by far the greatest battle ever fought in British history, for no fewer than twelve divisions of infantry were engaged—roughly 160,000 men. On this occasion we used gas for the first time. It was not the deadly gas of the Germans, but merely a narcotic.

In the advance, brigades were held up by barbed wire which had not been destroyed by our bombardment, and this led Sir Arthur to suggest that some device should be adopted for cutting the wire before our troops left their trenches to go forward. This disastrous result had occurred so frequently in this war that anything which could be devised to prevent it would be extraordinarily valuable.

QUESTION OF RESERVES.

The question of reserves at the battle was a very difficult one, and one which would perplex historians for a long time. They consisted of the 9th and 21st Divisions, two very fine divisions of the New Army, and on the morning of the first day of the battle they were five or six miles behind the British trenches. We had it on the authority of Lord French that at nine o'clock in the morning he handed them over to General Haig, who in turn handed them over to the commander of the Eleventh Corps, General Haking.

In warfare things did not go by clock-work; there were very many delicate links in the chain, any one of which might go wrong. What went wrong on this occasion could not be said. But what was quite certain was that these troops, which were badly wanted, did not get to the battlefield until late. Not a man of them had seen a shot fired in anger, nor a trench except in England, but when they got into action they acquitted themselves remarkably well, and in some cases with extraordinary heroism. Some very cruel and unjust accounts got about in London concerning the behaviour of the 21st Division. It was said that they had been broken. What really happened was that they had broken a very dangerous counter-attack of the Germans which might have got through our Army, and that in breaking it they had themselves been broken.

9,000 BOMBS IN TWO HOURS.

A very remarkable action took place on October 8th, when the Germans made a great counter-attack and endeavoured to retake the ground they had lost. In two hours the bomb parties of the Guards discharged 9,000 bombs. The parties only comprised 100 men from each battalion, and this gave some idea of the extreme vigour of the attack. The whole thing was entirely unorthodox and very deadly, because the combatants were close to each other.

The net result of the battle of Loos was that we captured 25 guns and 40 machine-guns and about 3,000 prisoners. Very likely the Germans made as many prisoners as we did. We gained also a strip of line 7,000 yards long and 4,000 yards deep.

No doubt, there was discontent that no better result had been achieved by so great an effort. None the less, if we cast our minds back two years, and remembered what was then the state of the British Army, we would have been beaten in a single action throughout three great wars, and if we then considered that in spite of barbed wire and all kinds of ramped-up troops, had swept through their lines and taken guns and prisoners—the thought we must be very exacting if we decided that our men had done anything but very well indeed at the battle of Loos.

"I do not think," said Sir Arthur, "that the valour of the British soldier has ever been more conspicuous and has shown out equally brightly in the old Army, the Territorials and the new Army."

warned in time for organising a scheme of defence—and of attack—but there is no time to wait, and it is necessary to take measures at once.

That anticipation as to "the middle of 1916" is probably wrong. The announcement of Germany's new campaign suggests that the new craft have been built, and are now ready for service.

SUBMARINES OF 2,000 TONS OR MORE.

In a volume entitled "Dreadnought Submarine," which M. Olivier Guicheneux has sent me from Paris, he remarks that as long ago as May, 1914, the French Press recorded that a submarine of 2,000 tons displacement and twenty-seven knots speed was about to be commenced at Cherbourg. There is no limit to the size of submarine ships which are intended to operate in deep waters, such as the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. They may be propelled by internal combustion engines, or, as is now proposed in the United States, by steam. They may be given big guns even up to short 12-inch weapons, as M. Guicheneux suggests.

There are no greater errors in war than those due to lack of imagination and foresight. War is a contest of skill in the construction of ships as well as in their use. We may not consider large submarines exceeding 2,000 tons necessary for our own purposes, but we must be prepared with suitable offensive and defensive measures when they appear under the enemy's flag. Whatever the Admiralty has provided in the way of new craft to meet the new danger, the nation may be sure the Fleet will use with good effect. Naval officers and men in facing the threatened campaign of murder and piracy may well be encouraged by what they have already been able to achieve, with the result that we, who live ashore, are still obtaining "full rations," and have been able to equip ourselves as a great military power.

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